

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Collected From the Telegraph Columns. Cleveland strikers blew up another car with nitro-glycerin. Nobody was injured. An English torpedo boat killed the helmsman of a French fisherman who had come within the three-mile limit. In the translation of words in the secret dossier the French court was often puzzled. Dreyfus helped them out. The San Domingo rebels are meeting with success and the government is hopeless. The rebel forces increase daily. The insurgents wrecked the steamer Saturna flying the American flag. They secured \$100,000 in specie and a cargo of general merchandise. A barkeeper at Wallace, Idaho, knocked a woman down in a dancehall. He was shot and killed by a soldier who witnessed the man's brutality. England will send more troops to the Transvaal and will not wait 25 years for redress. Secretary Chamberlain says the present state of affairs cannot be tolerated. A letter received in Frisco from Alaska asserts that the crew of the Jessie were murdered and robbed by Indians while they slept, and not drowned as at first reported. Two Cuban editors are on their way to Washington to complain of the wrongs they suffered by being confined in a Cuban prison and later required to break stones on the streets of Havana. At Canton, O., Mrs. Edward Eckinger killed her husband and daughter with a shotgun, and then put another through the heart of her own heart. Domestic troubles are supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy. In spite of denials on the subject, it is said President Roca, of Argentina, who is now in Rio Janeiro as a guest of Brazil, is desirous of negotiating an alliance between Argentina, Brazil and Chile against the United States. A captain of a sailing vessel just from the Philippines has arrived in Victoria. The captain severely criticizes the management of the campaign and says "This is a silly old man without knowledge of the necessities or the responsibilities of his position, without ability to improve it, and the first action of this government should be his recall." A movement is on foot to form an opposing whisky trust. Quiet has been restored in Cleveland, but the strike is still on. Thirty thousand Finns will form a colony in Newfoundland. Former Governor W. Y. Atkinson, of Georgia, died at Newman. A woman of noble birth died in a hospital in Chicago. Up to the last she refused all favors. Cavalry horses for Manila will be taken via the Aleutian islands and Japan to allow rest. Encouraged by the movement in other cities the messenger boys of Buffalo, N. Y., are on a strike. A tank car loaded with naphtha exploded in a tunnel near Somerset, Ky., wrecking a train of 30 cars. A Washington special says Ditchers are getting a firm hold on Cuban trade and American capital is slow. Carlisle, Ky., was visited by a half million dollars worth of destroyed property nearly the entire business portion. A Chicago man has been taken with a fit of laughing and is unable to check it. He is unconscious, but continues to giggle. J. C. Hildebrand, an advertising solicitor in the employ of the Portland Oregonian, fell from a veranda and met with instant death. The coroner's jury has found that the cause of the Bar Harbor catastrophe was due to insufficient construction of the ferry slip. Ambassador Choate says there will be no war over the Alaskan boundary dispute. Negotiations are always slow in such matters, but are progressing. Aguinaldo has appealed to the powers for recognition of "Filipino independence" in a document dated Manila, July 27, and signed by Buencavino. The Santo Domingo rebels have taken possession of Dajaton, driving the garrison before them. The foreign population and Hytian consul have left the place. A broken flange on a wheel caused a wreck on the Southern Pacific near Dos Palos, Cal. Engineer Ford and Fireman Wood were scalded to death. Two others were seriously and a number slightly injured. During the fiscal year of 1897-8 the United States sold \$29,000 worth of typewriters in Mexico and \$18,000 worth in Argentina. J. P. Bryant, the Bardwell (Ky.) millionaire, owns the largest strawberry patch in the world. It covers 1,700 acres and has made his fortune. In Kansas since 1859 every year ending with the figure 9 has been a great corn year, while every year ending with a cipher has shown a failure of the corn crop. A movement has been started in Texas to bring about the incorporation of manual training in the curriculum of the public schools in that state. B. D. Maxham, who was buried the other day at Vineland, N. J., amassed \$5,000,000 as a gambler on the Pacific slope. He devoted his fortune and the latter part of his life to church work. Nicholas Lebrun who wrote the Lincoln dead march which was played at the funeral of the martyred president, died at St. Louis, and at his funeral was played the same march which he wrote for Lincoln's funeral.

LATER NEWS.

Japan has had an enormous increase in commerce in five years. Ex-Secretary Alger subscribed \$100 to aid the Porto Rico sufferers. The new Columbia beat the Defender a mile in a race for the Astor cup. It is estimated that 100,000 tons of food will be needed weekly for relief of Porto Ricans. Frank Reims, who had much to do with the development of baseball, is dead at Chicago. The forty-fifth annual session of the International Typographical Union is in session at Detroit. Emperor William remembered his former soldiers in Chicago by presenting them with a banner. Sir Charles Tupper says we must arbitrate the boundary dispute or Canada must build a railway to Dawson. President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, will go to Champlain to confer with President McKinley. Tom Johnson, the Buckeye congressman, and his brother, have secured a contract to build a railroad in England. When the Olympia arrived at Leghorn from Naples, Admiral Dewey was down with fever and unable to see callers. The revolution is gaining in Santo Domingo and the people are in a wild panic. The situation is considered bad for the government forces. Secretary Root has sent telegrams to governors of states, asking for the names of two officers of each volunteer regiment in the Spanish war. The navy department has decided to give the cruiser Olympia a rest and Dewey's gallant flagship will be sent to Boston navy-yard immediately upon her arrival in American waters. Panics are said to be threatening Germany and France, and England is being kept busy in avoiding trouble from financial stringency. Her trade conditions continue good, however. Another transcontinental line will be built in Canada to compete with the Canadian Pacific. The government has voted \$6,000,000 in aid of the project and it is expected that it will be completed within two years. Russia has agreed to arbitration of the claims of American citizens whose vessels were seized by Russia. These claims amount to \$300,000 and Russia's willingness to arbitrate them is the best evidence of their validity. Manila is soon to have an ice-making plant. The smelters' union in Colorado has declared the strike off. M. Labori, attorney for Dreyfus, was shot down while going to court at Rennes. Paul de Roulede, a French deputy, was arrested at Paris for conspiring to overthrow the government. When the new regiments now forming have been filled, it is said Secretary Root may ask for more volunteers to relieve those who have served in tropical countries. The British commander, Percy St. John, denies most emphatically having criticized Major-General Otis, and denounces the purported interview as a fake of the worst kind. Colonel Butt's colored troops have participated in their first engagement at the capture of San Mateo. They behaved well, their leaders having difficulty in holding them back. An Arizona recruit, while on a spree in Denver, shot and killed two policemen who had attempted to arrest him. He escaped and a reward has been offered for his capture dead or alive. Captain A. H. Otis, of the First Washington volunteer infantry, has cleared himself of the charge of looting. His name was forged to a letter, and efforts are being made to find the forger. A Seattle dispatch says the recent seizure of six Canadian fishing boats by Point Roberts by the United States customs officials will probably be settled in a day or so by the release of the boats. In Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, a great deal of damage was done by a storm. In some places there was loss of life, by lightning, and the loss in crops and destroyed buildings reaches a heavy figure. The Americans have taken San Mateo, 10 miles north of Manila. Their loss was three killed and 13 wounded, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-first infantry. Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed. Government commissioners have effected an agreement with the Crow Indians, which will become a treaty when ratified by congress. About 1,000,000 acres of land will be purchased on the northern end of the Crow reservation from Fort Ouster to Yellowstone river and thrown open to settlement. Washington, Aug. 14.—The state department has received a report from General Hernal, at Odessa, Russia, stating that the failure of the crozins in many provinces in European Russia is much more serious than is generally admitted. Energetic steps have been taken to meet the situation. The famine districts are divided up and the government is acquiring knowledge of the failure in the several districts. War Preparations in India. Bombay, Aug. 16.—Preparations are about completed for the dispatch of 12,000 troops to South Africa. A number of transports are in readiness in Indian waters, and in the event of war troops will be embarked simultaneously here, at Karachi and at Calcutta. All the sawmills in Coos county are running steadily and on full time, with the exception of the Empire mill, which, it is hoped, will start up. All Depends on Otis. New York, Aug. 14.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Major-General Otis will remain in supreme command of the Philippines. Should he request to be relieved, Major-General Lawton will be assigned to duty as his successor. This is the decision reached by the president and Secretary Root during their conference at Lake Champlain. Secretary Root made no secret today of the purpose of the president to retain General Otis in control at Manila, and so informed General Miles at a long conference.

FOUR LYNCHINGS IN ONE DAY

Southerners Wreak Vengeance on Ravishers. VICTIMS WERE ALL NEGROES. One of Them Was Taken From a Miscellaneous Jail and Hanged Without Official Knowledge. Port Gibson, Miss., Aug. 14.—Bill Wilson, colored, was lynched here today under peculiar circumstances. Last Tuesday Wilson was arrested in Hernando on a charge of assault. This afternoon the jailor, upon entering Wilson's cell, discovered the prisoner hanging to the county gallows with several bullet wounds in his neck and shoulders. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by hanging and shooting by unknown parties. The execution took place so quickly that none of the officials knew what was going on. A Louisiana Lynching. New Orleans, Aug. 14.—News of a lynching in Grant parish, La., has been brought out through the finding of a negro's mutilated body in Natchitoches creek. The victim was Max Singleton, who some days ago went to the house of O. V. Boyett, a planter, and asked for food of Mrs. Boyett, who was alone in the house. She brought some food to the front gate, when the negro ordered her to carry it for him across the road. The boyett immediately ran into the field where her husband was at work. The details of the pursuit of the negro, of his capture and execution, are very meager. Negro Freed Lynched. Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14.—Will Chambers, colored, arrested on a charge of criminally assaulting the 14-year-old daughter of William Watson, was lynched near Bellbrook at an early hour today. He was identified by his victim, who is in a critical condition. Lynching in Georgia. Glen, Ga., Aug. 14.—Will McClure, negro, was lynched this afternoon for an attempted assault on Mrs. George A. Moore, wife of a respectable farmer of Carroll county. FILES BANKRUPTCY PETITION. Failure of Alexander McDonald, King of the Klondikes. Chicago, Aug. 14.—A special to the Times-Herald from San Francisco says: Alexander McDonald, king of the Klondikes, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at \$6,000,000. His assets are of uncertain value. After knowing for two years what it is to be a millionaire many times over, he has shouldered his pick, and without complaining, has started again as a poor miner, leaving his bride in Dawson. His creditors for whose benefit all his interests, both mining and trading, have been assigned. In his formal declaration of insolvency, filed at Dawson, July 29, McDonald stated that his liabilities to be approximately \$6,000,000, while there is no way of fully computing his assets, as his investments are of largely problematical value. As they will have to be sacrificed, McDonald himself says there will not be enough to go around, although he believes their ultimate value will prove \$20,000,000 at least. He is not at all disheartened by his sudden change of fortune. Indeed, he appears relieved. "It's too much worry," he declares, "to be a millionaire." McDonald was one of the first, as well as one of the most fortunate of the Klondike pioneers. His bride, an English girl, almost 20 years his junior, looks at the situation with philosophical fortitude. She says she is quite satisfied as long as he keeps his health and courage. When McDonald married Margaret Chisholm in London, February 6 last, his wealth was variously estimated as from \$1,000,000 to five times that amount. He passed through Tacoma on his last October en route from Dawson City to London, and it was stated then in various dispatches that he carried with him for expense money fully \$2,000,000. It was also related by the press that four years ago he passed through Tacoma practically penniless, headed for the Klondike with the avowed purpose of "pulling out his stake." When McDonald went to England, a few months ago, to organize a syndicate to control the transportation and provision business of the far north, he left his affairs in the hands of incompetent agents. On his return, creditors made demands which he could not meet. Before going to the Klondike, McDonald prospected in Colorado. Crop Failure in Russia. Washington, Aug. 14.—The state department has received a report from General Hernal, at Odessa, Russia, stating that the failure of the crozins in many provinces in European Russia is much more serious than is generally admitted. Energetic steps have been taken to meet the situation. The famine districts are divided up and the government is acquiring knowledge of the failure in the several districts. War Preparations in India. Bombay, Aug. 16.—Preparations are about completed for the dispatch of 12,000 troops to South Africa. 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THE SHOOTING OF LABORI

Would-Be Assassin Had No Difficulty in Escaping From His Prisoners. Rennes, Aug. 16.—The following bulletin regarding the condition of M. Labori was issued at 10 o'clock: "Temperature, 37.05; no fever; condition stationary." There has been, therefore, a slight improvement during the last few hours. Further details regarding the shooting of M. Labori show that the sky was overcast when M. Labori left his house, accompanied by Colonel Picquart and the latter's brother-in-law, M. Gast. M. Labori was laughing and chatting with his companions when he was shot. The party was passing the Quay Richmond, and was about to cross the bridge, when a man hidden behind a wooden fence at the corner of the quay stepped out and fired at M. Labori. He was wounded in the head and fell to the ground. He tried to rise, and put his hand to the wound in his back and brought the hand back covered with blood. As he lay there, with his clothes covered with the dust in which he had fallen, he heard a faint voice say: "I beg you to give me my stick and my papers. Go and tell them," he added, with a final effort, "to suspend the proceedings." After the shooting the would-be murderer ran across the fields until he reached a road and he dashed across the track in front of a train just arriving, and disappeared in the dense woods. No trace of him has as yet been found. Court-Martial Proceedings. Rennes, Aug. 16.—The shooting of M. Labori, leading counsel for Dreyfus, robbed the morning session of the Dreyfus court-martial of its paramount interest. The murderer apparently chose today for the attempt, for it was anticipated that Labori would crush Mercier, the ex-minister of war, with his cross-questioning. The scene of the shooting caused an immense sensation in the courtroom, where the audience was assembled, awaiting the entrance of the judges. RUSSIA WILL ARBITRATE. Has Agreed to Arbitration of the Claims of American Citizens. New York, Aug. 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Ambassador Tower has notified the state department that the Russian government has agreed to arbitrate the claims of American citizens against it, if the United States will arbitrate the claims of the Siberian coast. These claims amount to \$300,000, and Russia's willingness to arbitrate them is the best evidence, state department officials say, of their validity. Mr. Tower negotiating a treaty referring to arbitration of the claims which will be based upon the conventions under which the Cheek and McCord claims were arbitrated. The arbitrator will be selected by the two governments, and will be required to render the award within six months after his appointment. These claims are due to the seizure of American sealing ships off the Siberian coast in 1892, and the maltreatment of some of their crews. Their vessels were seized 20 miles away from the Siberian coast. Had the seizure occurred within three miles it is probable this government would have declined to press the claims. The Swiss government is expected to render its verdict in the Delagoa Bay claim during the coming fall. This claim, growing out of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay railroad, owned by an American citizen, by the Portuguese government, amounts to several millions of dollars. MADE VETERANS A PRESENT. Emperor William Remembered Wanderer in Boer War. Chicago, Aug. 16.—"Hoch, hoch, hoch, der kaiser!" This was the shout of thousands of Germans at Sharpshooters' Park when Henry Hachmeister, president of the veterans of the Boer war, read the dispatch from the German ambassador to the "Bundes-Kreiger Verein" that Emperor William had presented a banner to the society. The dispatch, dated "Bar Harbor, Aug. 15, 1899," was in German. The following is a translation: "It is a great satisfaction for me to notify you in the name of his majesty, the emperor and king, that he has presented to the central organization of the German soldiers a banner and his orders that the same be held one year in succession by the societies of the Kreiger Bund. The banner will be sent as soon as made, and will be in Chicago inside of two months. (Signed) "VON MUMM, German Ambassador." Since 1895, when the Germans in Chicago celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Franco-Prussian war, no such large gathering of Germans has taken place in Chicago. Delegates were present from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City, Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, St. Joseph, Columbus, O., Little Rock, Portland, Ore., and many other cities. An Iron-Plated Train. Cape Town, Aug. 16.—Dispatches from Durban, in Natal, announce that an armor-plated train, fitted with telephones, has been sent to the Natal Transvaal border, and that artillery of the Orange Free State is going to occupy Van Dieman's pass. Evans Exonerated. Chicago, Aug. 16.—A special to the Evening Post from Washington says: The committee appointed by the grand commander of the Grand Army of the Republic to investigate Pension Commissioner Evans and report to the approaching G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia has completed its report. The committee largely exonerated Pensioner Evans from the charges preferred against him, and will report that the pension office is being honestly and conscientiously administered. The report will say that the commotion that exists in large measure is due to a popular misconception of some of the pension laws. War the Last Resort. Johannesburg, Aug. 16.—The Standard and Diggers' News says today: "The Boers are convinced that there is nothing for it now but the arbitration of arms." All sorts of war like rumors are in circulation. It is alleged that the field cornets have received orders to supply all unarmed burghers with rifles gratis, and to substitute Mausers for Martini-Henrys.

DREYFUS' LAWYER WAYLAD

M. Labori Shot Down While on His Way to Court. THE WOUND PROBABLY FATAL. Two Men Rushed Out of a Narrow Lane and Fired at Him From a Revolver—Bullet Entered Stomach. Rennes, Aug. 15.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired. M. Labori fell in the roadway. He is still alive. Maitre Labori left his house alone for the court at about 6 o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycee, the route being along a solitary road, the best of the kind in the city. He passed a point half way on his journey when two men, who had evidently been lying in wait for him, rushed out of a narrow lane and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver. The assassin showed him through the fortification behind his victim. The bullet struck Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonized cry and fell flat on his face. The assassins immediately fled through the lane from which they had emerged and both escaped. At 7:30 o'clock it was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach; that there was no outward bleeding and that the physicians believe that M. Labori will die from the wound. SAW OUR DEFENSES. British Officer Inspects Columbia River Fort Stevens, Or., Aug. 15.—The officer in charge at this post received on August 2 a dispatch from the secretary of war ordering him to meet at Astoria Colonel Lee, military attaché of the British government, convey him to Fort Stevens, in Washington, and to accompany him to the mouth of the Columbia. In obedience to this order, the government transport George H. Wendel was promptly dispatched to Astoria, and, returning, landed Colonel Lee and his secretary, Mr. W. M. Ingle, and with the officers of this post, Colonel Lee went through the fortifications recently completed, both on the Oregon and Washington shores, the latter at Scarborough head, now officially known as Fort Columbia, and the former constituting the new defenses several hundred yards west of old Fort Stevens. With his visit to these fortifications, Colonel Lee completed the inspection of all of the principal coast defenses of the United States, except those at the Presidio, where he went direct from here, and which he has doubtless inspected before this time. He paid a very high compliment to the work here, both as to the engineering and construction, and as to the equipment. He was not doubtfully impressed with the power of the formidable disappearing guns mounted behind and within the walls of masonry to command the entrance of the Columbia river. Mr. Lee also made a special use of the information thus specifically gained, for the benefit of his country, depends upon the always possible event of war. It is certain that he is supplied with sufficient data to make such information of great value in such a contingency. WILL BE FAILURES. Hurricane Will Seriously Affect Business on the Island. Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 15.—Although the disasters which followed the hurricane have not been over-estimated, the people are peaceful and endeavor to make the best of the situation. Dead bodies are buried where they are found. Food supplies are being distributed and repairs to bridges and roads are being pushed forward under military supervision with payments to the contractors. The coast and the interior are being visited by the government, with merchandise and provisions, some of whom owe European houses, that there will be numerous failures. The steamer Australia, with cargo, was wrecked during the hurricane on the southern coast and the Vasco on the north coast. ATLIN MINERS' CLAIMS. Canadian Exclusion Act Has Caused Them to Lose \$10,000,000. New York, Aug. 16.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, visited the state department today to lay before it the complaints of some American miners in British Columbia for whom he is counsel. They claim that they located a number of claims and developed them under the British Columbia law and that afterward a law was passed excluding them from the Dominion. Canadians came in and took their mines. The Americans estimate their loss at about \$10,000,000. There will be other claims for damages, making the total about \$25,000,000. Mr. Lewis wants the claims arbitrated with other pending matters before the joint high commission. Cape Hyatt, August 15.—Twelve hundred insurgents today crossed the Yaque river under fire of mitrailleuses. The engagement was a severe one. The forces lost 18 men killed, but there were no fatalities among the insurgents. A dispatch from Banica announces that the entire province of Neyba is ready to rise in favor of General Jimenez. General Torribo Garcia is expected from Cuba to assume command of the revolutionary movement. Blow Out the Gas. Chicago, Aug. 15.—Mortimer Cunningham and a man named "Big Jim," both stable boys at the Harlem race track, were asphyxiated by gas in the New Era hotel last night, their bodies being found today. Both are said to have been intoxicated when they retired last night, and it is thought they blew out the gas. Cunningham formerly lived in Butte, Mont. Parliament was prorogued by royal decree. In her speech Queen Victoria said relations with all powers were friendly.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

In 1898 there were 63 Saturdays, a fact of interest to those having to pay weekly wages. A slot machine concern in Youngstown, O., says that its profits last year on 200 machines was \$15,000. While the turkey's natural life is only 10 years, the goose some times lives to 50 years. The chances at birth that a baby will eventually marry are nine in 20, or rather less than one-half. This result may seem surprising, but it is largely accounted for by the great mortality of persons under marriageable age, especially of infants up to the age of 5. Dentists in Germany are using false teeth made of paper, instead of porcelain or mineral composition. These paper teeth are said to be very satisfactory, as they do not break or chip, are not injured by heat or cold, and are free from the action of the moisture of the mouth, and are very cheap. A Russian officer has been making experiments, with very successful results, in the use of falcons instead of pigeons as carriers. It seems that they can fly very much faster than pigeons covers 10 or 12 leagues in an hour, whereas a falcon can do 15. It can also carry with ease a fairly heavy weight. A German doctor who has been collecting information about the habits of long-lived persons, finds that the majority of those who attained old age indulged in late hours. Eight out of 10 persons over 80 never went to bed till well into the small hours, and did not get up again till late in the day. In 1898 vessels to the number of 7,934, with a tonnage of 5,355,522 tons, passed through the Chicago river. In 1888 the number was 10,158, and the tonnage 3,990,921. Vessels using the Calumet harbor in 1888 numbered 413, with a tonnage of 318,000 tons; in 1898 there were 1523 vessels with a tonnage of 2,208,370 tons. Protect Our Food. The doctors inform that alum is a poison, and that alum baking powders should be avoided because they make the food unwholesome. Prominent hygienists, who have given the matter most study, regard these powders as a vital evil that should be suppressed by state action. In Minnesota and Wisconsin alum powders are not permitted to be sold unless they are branded to warn consumers of their true character, while in the District of Columbia the authorities have under the direction of congress, adopted regulations which prohibit the use of alum in bread altogether. Are not the people of other states, as well as those of Minnesota and Wisconsin, entitled to warning of a danger which is apparently menacing them so close hand, and is not the whole country entitled to absolute protection, as the people of the District of Columbia are protected, by legislation which is entirely prohibitive? Until we can have protection in the form of a statute, how can our state boards of health, state analysts or food commissions better serve the public than by publishing in the newspapers from time to time the names of the baking powders which they find to be made from alum? Meantime, it will aid the housewife in designating the alum powders to remember that all powders sold at twenty-five cents or less per pound are of this dangerous class. Pure cream of tartar powders are usually sold at from forty-five to fifty cents a pound. Cherries and Flying Fish. Three men of the Fifth Gurkhas were trained by experienced Swiss guides—one with Lieutenant Bruce in the early '90s, and the others with Sir Martin Conway in 1894. Good tempered, cheerful, keen and full of fun, they became general favorites wherever they went. They, on their part, thoroughly appreciated the kindness with which they were treated, and their wonderful and delightful experiences in Europe still afford an endearing topic of conversation. The little Himalayans were intensely interested in everything they saw, the sea and the ships proving a source of delight. Flying fish, however, they could not at all understand. To such great waters of the red this mode of piscine locomotion seemed most improper. One of these fish having fallen on board of the ship, was immediately pounced upon by Karbir and Amar Singh. Being asked what their friends in the region would think who told that fish could fly, the Gurkhas naively replied that they hadn't the slightest intimation of mentioning the fact, as their reputations for veracity were at present good, and should they try their credulity with their travelers' tales, no one would believe a word they might say for the rest of their service.—Blackwood's. Not Hard to Fix. New Girl—Please, mum, while you're down town would ye be so kind as to order me a pair o' shoes? Mrs. De Style—I am—I do not know your size. New Girl—Nor I, mum; but I think if ye get them about the size of yours, they'll do. Mrs. De Style (hesitatingly)—Do you think you could wear them? New Girl—Oh, yes, mum. After shoes is wet they shrink.—N. Y. Weekly. Summer Costuming. "I don't believe in girls a-dressin' in stiff clothes drier the hot weather," said the adipose elderly lady with the large diamond earrings and finger rings at the boarding-house breakfast table the other morning. "I make my two daughters dress in negligent costumes all summer, no matter where they're goin'." "Maw!" said her daughter, warningly, from the other side of the table, and her mother puffed a fit out in the basement vestibule.—Washington Post. Socialists Plan in France. At Rochelle, one of the socialist strongholds of France, the 11,000 public school children receive free food and clothing at the expense of the town.—Chicago Chronicle. More Power Needed. Minister—I think we should have congregational singing. Organist—Then we must have a new organ. "Why so?" "This instrument isn't powerful enough to drown 'em out."—N. Y. Weekly.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNORS

Secretary Root Seeks Aid for the Storm Victims. PORTO RICANS MUST BE FED. Navy Ready to Co-Operate and Will Place a Ship at the Disposal of the War Department When Needed. Washington, Aug. 16.—The secretary of war this afternoon issued the following appeal to the governors of states for aid for the storm sufferers in Porto Rico: "Sir: I enclose herewith copies of two letters which I have received last evening from the governor-general of Porto Rico, by which it appears that the devastation wrought by the recent hurricane in that island is even greater than was at first supposed. It is evident that the greatest number of people are rendered utterly destitute by this awful calamity, and must be fed and cared for during a considerable period until they can have the opportunity to produce food for themselves. Enormous quantities of supplies of the kind indicated by the governor-general must be procured. "The magnitude of the work to be accomplished leads this department to supplement the appeal already made to the mayors of the principal cities of the country by a more general appeal, and I beg you to ask the people of your state to contribute generously to the relief of the people of Porto Rico. Swift steamers have been provided to leave the port of New York to carry the supplies directly to Porto Rico as rapidly as they can be collected. "Contributions should be either in supplies of the character indicated, or in money, in order that the supplies can be purchased. The supplies should be sent to Colonel F. E. Jones, Army building, foot of Whitehall street, New York city, in packages plainly marked 'Porto Rican Relief,' and he should be consulted as to the time of shipment. Money should be sent to the National Bank of North America, New York city, which has been designated as a depository for the relief fund. Very respectfully, "ELIHU ROOT, "Secretary of War." Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen today wrote Secretary Root that the navy desired to co-operate in every way it could in rendering assistance to the storm-stricken people of Porto Rico, and tendering a warship, to be placed at the disposal of the war department, if it was desired to convey supplies to the island. The offer doubtless will be accepted, as every available means is being adopted to hurry along the great stock of supplies which is imperatively needed. Mr. Allen is in telegraphic communication with several naval stations, with a view to having a ship ready as soon as the war department wants it. GUARDING THE ROAD. Band of Rebels Routed by the American Forces. Manila, Aug. 16.—A force of United States troops from Quingua, four miles northeast of Malolos, and from Balabac, near Bataan, about six miles northeast of Quingua, encountered a body of 500 insurgents about half-way between Bustos and Quingua. In the engagement that ensued, the Filipinos were severely punished and scattered. The Americans lost one killed. The insurgent force is believed to have been under the command of General Pio del Pilar, and to have had in view the tearing up of the railway at Bocavie and Gigas, about three miles from Balabac. A battalion of the Twenty-first infantry will be sent to those points this afternoon to strengthen the railroad guard, and to reconnoiter the country in the direction of Nozagaray, and on the Bustos road. General Wheaton, with the troops at Calatagan, made a reconnaissance on Angeles, about four miles to the northwest, where he fired 500 of the enemy. He silenced their fire and then returned to Calatagan. REPORT FROM HOBSON. Work on the Spanish Ships Repairing at Hong Kong. Washington, Aug. 16.—Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson was heard from by the navy department today for the first time at any length since he was assigned to duty in charge of the Spanish ships raised from Manila harbor, and now undergoing repairs at Hong Kong. His report is unusually interesting, dealing general questions, such as the need of a large fleet in the Orient, the increasing shipping at Manila, and the prospect that Manila will succeed Hong Kong as the emporium of the East, the value of Chinese labor in all branches of industry, etc. He also says the three Spanish ships which are completed will be worth to the government about \$610,000, and he contemplates trying to raise three more Spanish vessels now at the bottom of Manila bay. The letter is addressed to Rear Admiral Highborn, chief of the bureau of construction, and is dated at Hong Kong, July 17. Wholesale Murder. Middleburg, Vt., Aug. 16.—In East Middleburg tonight a man named Eastwood went to the home of his mother-in-law and shot his wife and her mother, killing both. He then drove to Middleburg, went to the residence of Frank Fenn, shot him through the heart, killing him instantly, and then shot at Fenn's wife, and just missed her. Eastwood then went to the residence of his wife's brother, E. D. Brown, evidently intending to kill him, but could not find him. Eastwood escaped. Insurgents Aggressive. Manila, Aug. 16.—The insurgents have taken the aggressive in the neighborhood of the railroad. On Saturday they unsuccessfully attacked San Luis, on the Rio Grande, near Calumpit, which is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-second infantry. The Americans had one man, a sergeant, killed, and two privates wounded. Yesterday morning a similar attack occurred at Gringua, four miles west of Malolos, where another small garrison is stationed as a safeguard against a possible attack upon the railway.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Crop Reports and Probabilities the Main Factors in Trade. Bradstreet's trade review says: Crop reports and probabilities have constituted an important contribution to general trade and business advices this week. Among the unquestionably favorable features have been the reports regarding the corn crop, government estimates pointing to a yield of probably 2,200,000,000 bushels a heavy increase over last year and almost within touch of the record of the total of 1896. Spring wheat indications apparently bear out earlier trade advices in showing a decrease in condition during July. The reduction of 35,000,000 bushels in the probable outcome, estimated, however, considerably smaller, it is true, than last year, but with the exception of 1898 and 1891, is the heaviest recorded. A German lieutenant who is touring America says England would like to see the United States go to war with Germany, because Great Britain would get more commerce. He also says Dewey and Daidrichs were friends. Hides, leather, boots and shoes are being synthetically strong, and at a convention of shoe manufacturers at Philadelphia this week a practical agreement to advance prices of the finished product was reached. Wool is firm, as is also sugar, for which an unprecedented demand in the United States is being looked for. The outlook in the canned goods trade generally is reported a very good one. Business failures for the week in the United States number 156, as compared with 158 last week, 157 a year ago, and 214 in 1897. Since July 1st this season the exports of wheat aggregate 22,216,000 bushels, against 18,554,728 bushels last year, and 16,115,548 bushels in 1897-98. PACIFIC COAST TRADE. Seattle Markets. Onions, new, \$1.25 per sack. Potatoes, new, 1 1/4 per lb. Beets, per sack, \$1.25. Turnips, per sack, 50¢ to 60¢. Carrots, per sack, \$1.35. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Cauliflower, 40¢ to 50¢ per doz. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Cherries, 75¢ to \$1. Peaches, 75¢. Apples, \$1.25 to 1.75 per box. Pears, \$1.75 per box. Prunes, \$1 per box. Watermelons, \$2 to \$3. Cantaloupes, \$2 to \$2.50. Blackberries, \$1.75 to \$2. Butters—Creamery, 23¢ per pound; dairy 15¢ to 18¢ ranch, 12¢ to 16¢ per lb. Eggs, 23¢. Cheese—Native, 10¢ to 12¢. Poultry—13¢ to 14¢ dressed, 16¢ to 17¢. Hays—Oregon sound timothy, \$3 to \$4; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$1.40 to \$1.50. Corn—Whole, 23¢ to 25¢; cracked, 23¢; feed meal, 23¢ to 25¢. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23 to \$24; whole, \$22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; Graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$16; shorts, per ton, \$17. Feed—Chopped, feed, \$21.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33. Portland Markets. Wheat—Walla Walla, 57¢ to 58¢; Valley, 58¢ to 59¢; Bluestem, 60¢ per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; Graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 43¢ to 44¢; choice gray, 42¢ to 43¢ per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$17; brewing, \$18.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; clover, \$16.00 per ton. Hays—Timothy, \$3 to \$4; clover, \$7 to \$8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton. Butters—Fancy creamery, 43¢ to 45¢; seconds, 35¢ to 40¢; dairy, 30¢ to 35¢; store, 22¢ to 27¢. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12¢; Young America, 15¢; new cheddar, 10¢ per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3 to 4.50 per dozen; hens, \$3.00 to 3.50; springs, \$2 to 3; geese, 4.00 to 5.00 for old, 4.50 to 5.50 for young; ducks, \$5.00 to 5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12¢ to 13¢ per pound. Potatoes—75¢ to \$1 per sack; sweets, 3¢ to 4¢ per pound. Vegetables—Beets, 3¢; turnips, 90¢ per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, 1 1/4¢ to 2¢ per pound; cauliflower, 75¢ per dozen; peas, 5¢ per pound; celery, 70¢ to 75¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 60¢ per box; peas, 3¢ to 4¢ per pound; tomatoes, \$1 per box. Eggs—11¢ to 13¢; 1897 crop, 4¢ to 6¢. Wool—Valley, 12¢ to 15¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢ to 10¢; mohair, 27¢ to 30¢ per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3¢ to 4¢; dressed mutton, 5¢ to 6¢; lambs, 3 1/2¢ per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice hogs, \$4.50; light and feeders, 4.00; dressed, \$5.00 to 6.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00 to 4.25; cows, \$3.00 to 3.50; dressed beef, 6 1/4¢ to 6 3/4¢ per pound. Veal—Large, 6¢ to 7¢; small, 7 1/2¢ to 8¢ per pound. San Francisco Market. Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10¢ to 12¢ per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10¢ to 14¢; Valley, 17¢ to 18¢; Northern, 8¢ to 10¢. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17 to \$19.50; bran, \$11 to \$15.50 per ton. Onions—Silverkin, 75¢ to \$1 per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 20¢ to 21¢; do seconds, 19¢ to 20¢; fancy dairy, 18¢ to 19¢ do seconds, 14¢ to 16¢ per pound. Eggs—White, 16¢ to 18¢; fancy ranch, 11¢ to 12¢. Hops—1898 crop, 17¢ to 18¢. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Mexican limes, \$4 to 4.50; California lemons, 75¢ to \$1.50; do choice, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per box. Hays—Oregon, \$7 to \$8; what not, \$5 to \$5.50; oat, \$3 to \$3.50; best barley, \$5 to \$5.50; alfalfa, \$5 to 6 per ton; straw, 15¢ to 25¢ per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, 75¢ to \$1; Oregon Burbanks, \$1.55 to \$1.85; river Burbanks, 75¢ to \$1; Salinas Burbanks, \$1.25 to 1.50 per sack. Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50 to 2.00 per bunch; pineapples, \$3 to 4.00; Persian dates, 6¢ to 8¢ per pound.